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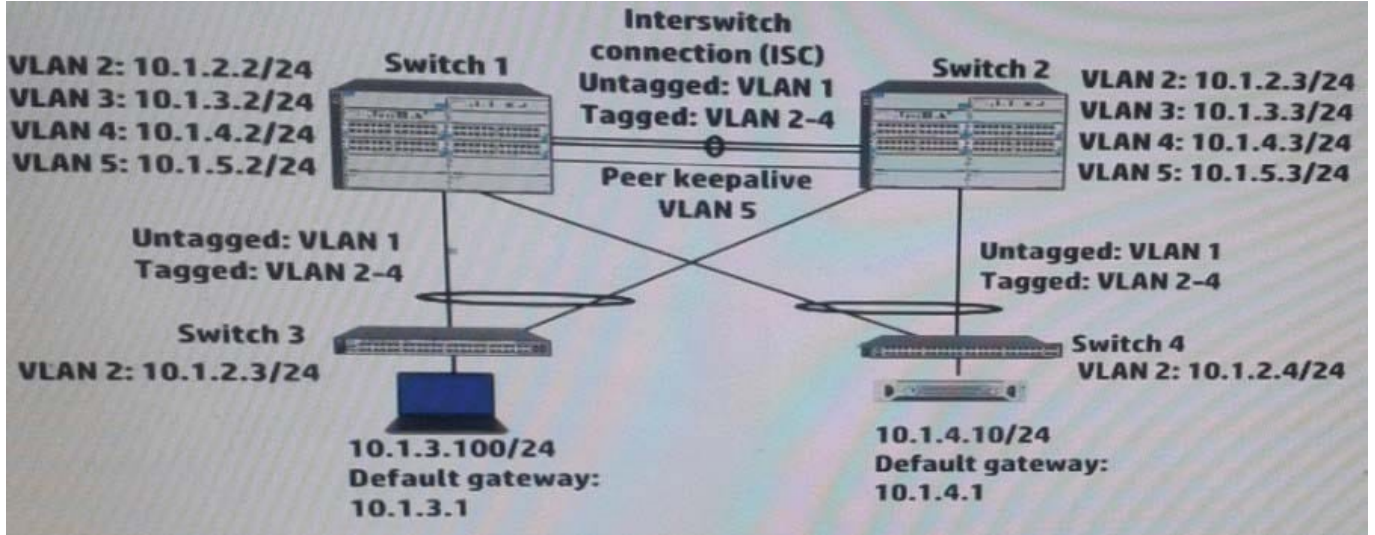
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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit 1 Exhibit 2



```
Switch1# show vrrp config
VRRP Global Configuration Information
VRRP Enabled : Yes
Traps Enabled : Yes
Virtual Routers Respond To Ping Requests : Yes
VRRP Nonstop Enabled : No

VRRP Virtual Router Configuration Information

VLAN ID : 3
Virtual Router ID : 1

Administrative Status [Disabled] : Enabled
Mode [Uninitialized] : Backup
Priority [100] : 254
Advertisement Interval [1] : 1
Preempt Mode [True] : True
Preempt Delay Time [0] : 120
Respond To Virtual IP Ping Requests [Yes] : Yes
Primary IP Address : Lowest

IP Address      Subnet Mask
-----
10.1.3.1        255.255.255.0

Switch1# show vrrp vlan 3
VRRP Virtual Router Statistics Information

Vlan ID          : 3
Virtual Router ID : 1
State            : Master
Up Time          : 50 min
Virtual MAC Address : 00005e-000101
Master's IP Address : 10.1.3.2
Associated IP Addr Count : 1
Advertise Pkts RX : 0
Zero Priority RX   : 0
Bad Length Pkts   : 0
Mismatched Interval Pkts : 0
Mismatched IP TTL Pkts : 0
Near Failovers    : 0
Become Master     : 5
Zero Priority TX   : 3
Bad Type Pkts     : 0
Mismatched Addr List Pkts : 0
Mismatched Auth Type Pkts : 0
```

Exhibit 2 shows the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) configuration and status for VLAN 3 on switch 1 during normal operation, when both Switch 1 and Switch 2 are up. Switch 1 then experiences a power failure. After a few minutes, power is restored, and the switch comes back up.

What happens to VRRP operations in VLAN 3?

- A. Switch 1 becomes Master two minutes after its VRRP processes up.
- B. Switch 2 remains Master Switch 1 receives an error and stops participating in VRRP
- C. Switch 2 remains Master, and Switch 1 becomes a Backup router.
- D. Switch 1 becomes Master as soon as its VRRP processes come up.

Correct Answer: C

I think Switch2 has priority 255, because Switch2(10.1.3.2) - MAster is up during 50 min, preempt is on in VRRP So Swith1 when comes online after 120min and trying to preeemt still bee Backup Router

QUESTION 2

What distinguishes an HP switch with a CLOS fabric from an HP switch with a crossbar fabric?

- A. The CLOS fabric can integrate with a virtual switch, which is deployed in a virtualized server.
- B. The CLOS fabric is a requirement for an Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF) virtual switch with more than two members.
- C. The CLOS fabric can dynamically shut down power to unused switch ports, proving better energy efficiency.
- D. The CLOS fabric can dynamically load-balance internal traffic over many paths, helping the switch support 40G/100G.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

```
acl number 3000
 rule 0 permit ip source 10.1.4.0 0.0.0.255 destination-port eq http
traffic classifier Class3000
 if-match acl 3000
traffic behavior Police1
 car cir 1000000 pir 2000000
 qos policy 1
 classifier Class3000 behavior Police1
 qos apply policy 1 global inbound
```

This HP 10500 Switch Series is receiving an average of 1 Gbps of HTTP traffic from 10.1.4.0/24. The switch starts to receive an additional 1 Gbps of HTTP traffic from 10.1.4.0/24. How does the switch handle the traffic?

- A. It drops the traffic
- B. It forwards the traffic but marks it yellow (for a higher drop precedence)
- C. It forwards the traffic without remarking it in any way
- D. It forwards the traffic but marks it for forwarding in a lower priority queue

Correct Answer: C

Parameters

cir committed-information-rate: Specifies the committed information rate (CIR) in kbps.

cbs committed-burst-size: Specifies the committed burst size (CBS) in bytes. The committed-burst-size argument ranges from 4000 to 16000000, the default is 4000.

ebs excess-burst-size: Specifies excess burst size (EBS) in bytes. The excess-burst-size argument ranges from 0 to 16000000, the default is 4000.

pir peak-information-rate: Specifies the peak information rate (PIR) in kbps.

green action: Specifies the action to be conducted for the traffic conforming to CIR. The action argument can be:

discard: Drops the packets.

pass: Forwards the packets.

remark-dscp-pass new-dscp: Marks the packets with a new DSCP precedence and forwards them to their destinations. The new-dscp argument is in the range 0 to 63.

By default, packets conforming to CIR are forwarded.

red action: Specifies the action to be conducted for the traffic conforms to neither CIR nor PIR. The action argument can

be:

discard: Drops the packets.

pass: Forwards the packets.

remark-dscp-pass new-dscp: Marks the packets with a new DSCP precedence and forwards them to their destinations. The new-dscp argument is in the range 0 to 63.

By default, packets conforming to neither CIR nor PIR are dropped.

yellow action: Specifies the action to be conducted for the traffic conforms to PIR but does not conform to CIR. The actionargument can be:

discard: Drops the packets.

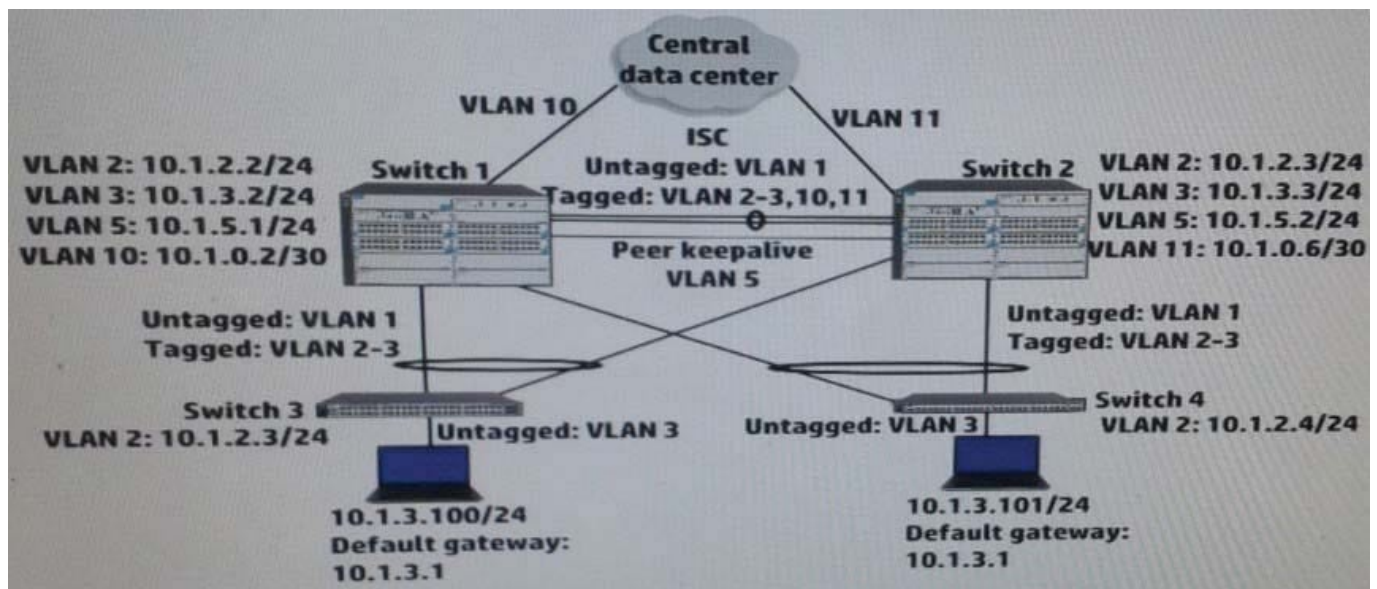
pass: Forwards the packets.

remark-dscp-pass new-dscp: Marks the packets with a new DSCP precedence and forwards them to their destinations. The new-dscp argument is in the range 0 to 63.

By default, packets conforming to PIR but not conforming to CIR are forwarded.

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.



Switch 1 and switch 2 run open Shortest Path First (OSPF) on all VLANs. Both switches establish an OSPF adjacency to a router at the main data center. Exhibit shows some virtual Routing Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) and OSPF settings on Switch 1 during normal operation.

How can a network administrator increase the resiliency of this solution?

- A. Implement Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) on the peer keep alive link between the core switches.
- B. Change the VLAN 10 subnet to a /24 subnet and enable VRRP on it. Place Switch 2's link to the main data center in this subnet.
- C. Make sure that, in each VRRP instance, each switch has a VRRP preempt delay of several minutes.
- D. Configure Switch 1 as an OSPF graceful restart helper in VLAN 11 and Switch 2 as a helper in VLAN 10

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

HP Comware Switch 1 connects to switch 2 on GigabitEthernet 1/0/1. Switch 2 implements an inbound rate limit of 600 Mbps. The network administrator wants switch 1 to buffer traffic that exceeds the Switch 2 rate limit of 600 Mbps and send the traffic at 600 Mbps. All traffic has the same 802.1p priority and is forwarded in priority queue 2. What should the administrator apply to the Switch 1 interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1?

- A. A line rate limit of 600 Mbps on queue 2
- B. A QoS policy with a classifier that matches all traffic and a CAR behavior that sets a CIR of 600 Mbps
- C. A weighted random early discard (WRED) table with a limit of 600 for queue 2
- D. A traffic shaping rate limit of 600 Mbps on queue 2

Correct Answer: D

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